



FIRE INSTRUCTOR I

Student Presentation Lesson Plan

22-Tactical Ventilation

Outline of Instruction

Objectives

Upon successful completion of this lesson, the student shall be able to:

- Describe reasons for tactical ventilation. [NFPA® 1001, 5.3.11]
- Identify considerations that affect the decision to ventilate. [NFPA® 1001, 5.3.11, 5.3.12]

Instructor Directions

1. Set up non-projectable training aids
 - a. Chart pad to include:
 - i. Title Page
 - ii. Acronym
 - iii. Summary
 - iv. 1 Application scenario
 - v. 2 Evaluation questions
2. Set up projectable training aids (LCD projector & computer)
3. Present lecture utilizing this outline of instruction, non-projectable and projectable audio visual aids.
 - a. Overall time 18 min. (set up, present topic, and take down of audio visuals)
 - b. Presentation time 8-12 min. (presentation time is part of the 18 min)
4. Breakdown of projectable training aids.

Reference Stowell, F.(2013). Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations (6th ed.). Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Brady Pub.; ISBN# 978-013-314080-4

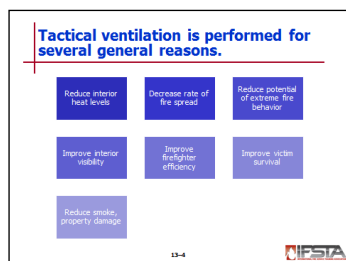
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Preparation

Introduction

- Instructor introduction
- Objectives
- Preparation Step

Presentation



General reasons for performing

Reducing interior heat levels

Decreasing rate of fire spread

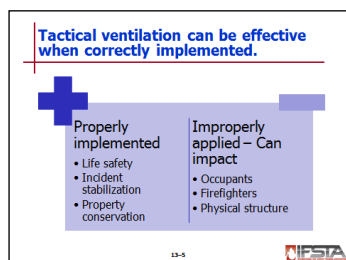
Reducing potential extreme fire behavior

Improving interior visibility

Improving firefighter efficiency

Improving victim survival potential

Reducing smoke damage and property damage



Correctly implemented achieve incident priorities

Life safety

Incident stabilization

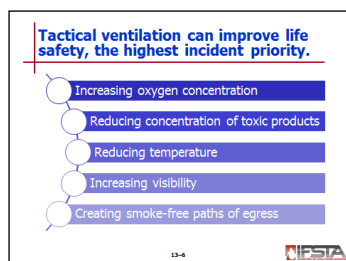
Property conservation

Improperly applied – Results can be traumatic

Occupants

Firefighters

Physical structure itself



Life Safety

Highest incident priority – Applies to

Occupants who may be trapped in structure

Firefighters who must enter it to locate, rescue them

Tactical ventilation improves life safety for firefighters, occupants by

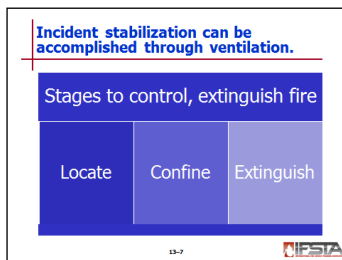
Increasing oxygen concentration

Reducing concentration of toxic products of combustion

Reducing temperature

Increasing visibility to aid in operations

Creating smoke-free paths of egress



Incident Stabilization

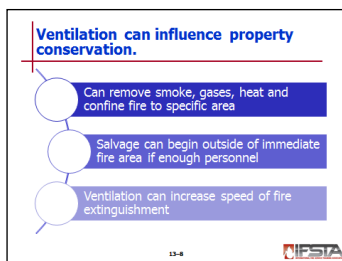
Tactical ventilation can be effectively combined with fire attack to stabilize incident

Controlling and extinguishing fire – Accomplished in stages

Locating fire

Confining fire to room, area, or structure of origin

Extinguishing fire



Property Conservation

When smoke, gases, heat are removed from burning structure, fire can be confined to specific area

If sufficient personnel on scene, salvage operations can begin outside immediate area of fire while fire control operations being conducted

Tactical ventilation – Increases speed by which you can extinguish interior fires

Reduces fire damage in structure

Less water will be needed – Less damage to structure, contents

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Chart Pad:

Title Page

- Name, Department, Title of Presentation

Acronym

- **L.I.P.** (Life Safety, Incident Stabilization, Property Conservation)
instructor relates these priorities to the lecture

Summary (2-4 key points)

- Instructor reviews 2-4 key points of the lesson plan to clarify uncertainties, prevent misconceptions, increase learning and improve retention

Application (1 scenario)

- The student is given a scenario where the student will apply all of the knowledge that was given in the lecture. *This is not a question*, it is merely the explanation of the scenario.

Evaluation (2 questions)

- Instructor should ask students 2 direct questions that were presented during the lesson. *Answer to the questions must be give after asking the question.*